

a posterior viewing element having a periphery, said posterior viewing element in spaced relationship to said anterior viewing element;

a posterior biasing element comprising first and second posterior translation members extending from the posterior viewing element;

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said first anterior translation member and said first posterior translation member meeting at a first apex of said intraocular lens, and said second anterior translation member and said second posterior translation member meeting at a second apex of the intraocular lens, such that force on said anterior portion and said posterior portion causes the separation between said viewing elements to change;

wherein said first anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element at first and second spaced attachment locations, each of the first and second attachment locations being significantly further away from the first apex than the periphery of the anterior viewing element is from the first apex.

6. (AMENDED) An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:

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an anterior portion comprising:

an anterior viewing element having a periphery and comprised of an optic having refractive power;

an anterior biasing element comprising first and second anterior translation members extending from the anterior viewing element;

a posterior portion comprising:

a posterior viewing element having a periphery, said posterior viewing element in spaced relationship to said anterior viewing element;

a posterior biasing element comprising first and second posterior translation members extending from the posterior viewing element;

said first anterior translation member and said first posterior translation member meeting at a first apex of said intraocular lens, and said second anterior translation member and said second posterior translation member meeting at a second apex of the intraocular lens, such that force on said anterior portion and said posterior portion causes the separation between said viewing elements to change;

wherein each of said translation members is attached to one of said viewing elements at at least one attachment location, all of the attachment locations being significantly further away from the apices than the peripheries of the viewing elements are from the apices;

wherein at least one of said first and second anterior translation members comprises a left arm and a right arm connected to said anterior viewing element at corresponding attachment locations.

7. (AMENDED) An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:

an anterior portion comprising:

an anterior viewing element having a periphery and comprised of an optic having refractive power;

an anterior biasing element comprising first and second anterior translation members extending from the anterior viewing element;

B2 a posterior portion comprising:

a posterior viewing element having a periphery, said posterior viewing element in spaced relationship to said anterior viewing element;

a posterior biasing element comprising first and second posterior translation members extending from the posterior viewing element;

said first anterior translation member and said first posterior translation member meeting at a first apex of said intraocular lens, and said second anterior translation member and said second posterior translation member meeting at a second apex of the intraocular lens, such that force on said anterior portion and said posterior portion causes the separation between said viewing elements to change;

wherein each of said translation members is attached to one of said viewing elements at at least one attachment location, all of the attachment locations being significantly further away from the apices than the peripheries of the viewing elements are from the apices;

wherein said first anterior translation member comprises a left arm and a right arm connected to said anterior viewing element at corresponding attachment locations, said attachment locations of said left and right arms of said first anterior translation member being located equidistant from said first apex.

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20. (AMENDED) The lens of Claim 1, wherein:
said viewing elements having a range of motion that includes an accommodated and an unaccommodated position; and
said lens further comprises first and second biasers located near said first and second apices, respectively, and configured to bias said viewing elements toward one of said accommodated position and said unaccommodated position.

Please add new Claims 23-46 as follows:

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23. (NEW) The lens of Claim 1, wherein said second anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element at third and fourth spaced attachment locations, each of the third and fourth attachment locations being significantly further away from the second apex than the periphery of the anterior viewing element is from the second apex.

24. (NEW) The lens of Claim 23, wherein said first posterior translation member is attached to said posterior viewing element at fifth and sixth spaced attachment locations, each of the fifth and sixth attachment locations being significantly further away from the first apex than the periphery of the posterior viewing element is from the first apex.

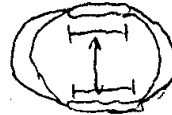
25. (NEW) The lens of Claim 24, wherein said second posterior translation member is attached to said posterior viewing element at seventh and eighth spaced attachment locations, each of the seventh and eighth attachment locations being significantly further away from the second apex than the periphery of the posterior viewing element is from the second apex.

26. (NEW) The lens of Claim 1, wherein at least one of said first anterior translation member, said second anterior translation member, said first posterior translation member and said second posterior translation member comprises a left arm

and a right arm, both of said arms connected to the same one of said anterior viewing element and said posterior viewing element at corresponding attachment locations.

27. (NEW) An accommodating intraocular lens, comprising:
an anterior viewing element mounted on an anterior biasing element; and
a posterior viewing element mounted on a posterior biasing element, said anterior biasing element joined to said posterior biasing element at opposed first and second apices located substantially on a transverse axis of said lens;

wherein said anterior biasing element is connected to said anterior viewing element at discrete locations laterally spaced from the transverse axis by a distance ^{substantially equal to} on the order of the radius of said anterior viewing element.



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28. (NEW) The lens of Claim 27, wherein said posterior biasing element is connected to said posterior viewing element at discrete locations spaced away from the transverse axis by a distance on the order of the radius of said posterior viewing element.

29. (NEW) The lens of Claim 27, wherein said anterior biasing element comprises first and second arms connected to said anterior viewing element at said discrete locations.

30. (NEW) The lens of Claim 28, wherein said posterior biasing element comprises first and second arms connected to said posterior viewing element at said discrete locations.

31. (NEW) The lens of Claim 27, wherein said discrete locations on said anterior viewing element are farther away from said apices than the periphery of said anterior viewing element is from said apices.

32. (NEW) The lens of Claim 28, wherein said discrete locations on said posterior viewing element are farther away from said apices than the periphery of said posterior viewing element is from said apices.

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33. (NEW) An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:
an anterior portion comprising:
an anterior viewing element having a periphery and comprised of an optic having refractive power;
an anterior biasing element comprising first and second anterior translation members extending from the anterior viewing element;
a posterior portion comprising:
a posterior viewing element having a periphery, said posterior viewing element in spaced relationship to said anterior viewing element;
a posterior biasing element comprising first and second posterior translation members extending from the posterior viewing element;
said first anterior translation member and said first posterior translation member meeting at a first apex of said intraocular lens, and said second anterior translation member and said second posterior translation member meeting at a second apex of the intraocular lens, such that force on said anterior portion and said posterior portion causes the separation between said viewing elements to change;
wherein said first anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element at first and second attachment locations laterally disposed on opposite sides of said anterior viewing element.

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34. (NEW) The lens of Claim 33, wherein said second anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element at third and fourth attachment locations laterally disposed on opposite sides of said anterior viewing element.

35. (NEW) The lens of Claim 34, wherein said first posterior translation member is attached to said posterior viewing element at fifth and sixth attachment locations laterally disposed on opposite sides of said posterior viewing element.

36. (NEW) The lens of Claim 35, wherein said second posterior translation member is attached to said posterior viewing element at seventh and eighth attachment locations laterally disposed on opposite sides of said posterior viewing element.

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37. (NEW) The lens of Claim 33, wherein at least one of said first anterior translation member, said second anterior translation member, said first posterior translation member and said second posterior translation member comprises a left arm and a right arm, both of said arms connected to the same one of said anterior viewing element and said posterior viewing element at corresponding attachment locations.

38. (NEW) The lens of Claim 33, wherein each of the first and second attachment locations is significantly further from the first apex than the periphery of the anterior viewing element is from the first apex.

39. (NEW) An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:

an anterior portion comprising:

an anterior viewing element having a periphery and comprised of

an optic having refractive power;

an anterior biasing element comprising first and second anterior

translation members extending from the anterior viewing element;

a posterior portion comprising:

a posterior viewing element having a periphery, said posterior viewing element in spaced relationship to said anterior viewing element;

a posterior biasing element comprising first and second posterior

translation members extending from the posterior viewing element;

said first anterior translation member and said first posterior translation member meeting at a first apex of said intraocular lens, and said second anterior translation member and said second posterior translation member meeting at a second apex of the intraocular lens, such that force on said anterior portion and said posterior portion causes the separation between said viewing elements to change;

wherein said first anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element at a first anterior attachment location, the first anterior attachment location being significantly further away from the first apex than the periphery of the anterior viewing element is from the first apex;

wherein the cross-section of said first anterior translation member varies along the length of said first anterior translation member.

40. (NEW) The lens of Claim 39, wherein said second anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element at a second anterior attachment location, the second anterior attachment location being significantly further away from the second apex than the periphery of the anterior viewing element is from the second apex;

wherein the cross-section of said second anterior translation member varies along the length of said second anterior translation member.

41. (NEW) The lens of Claim 40, wherein said first posterior translation member is attached to said posterior viewing element at a first posterior attachment location, the first posterior attachment location being significantly further away from the first apex than the periphery of the posterior viewing element is from the first apex;

wherein the cross-section of said first posterior translation member varies along the length of said first posterior translation member.

42. (NEW) The lens of Claim 41, wherein said second posterior translation member is attached to said posterior viewing element at a second posterior attachment location, the second posterior attachment location being significantly further away from the second apex than the periphery of the posterior viewing element is from the second apex;

wherein the cross-section of said second posterior translation member varies along the length of said second posterior translation member.

43. (NEW) An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:

an anterior portion comprising:

an anterior viewing element having a periphery and comprised of

an optic having refractive power;

an anterior biasing element comprising first and second anterior translation members extending from the anterior viewing element;

a posterior portion comprising:

a posterior viewing element having a periphery, said posterior viewing element in spaced relationship to said anterior viewing element;

a posterior biasing element comprising first and second posterior translation members extending from the posterior viewing element;

said first anterior translation member and said first posterior translation member meeting at a first apex of said intraocular lens, and said second anterior translation member and said second posterior translation member meeting at a second apex of the intraocular lens, such that force on said anterior portion and said posterior portion causes the separation between said viewing elements to change;

wherein said first anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element at a first anterior attachment location, the first anterior attachment location being significantly further away from the first apex than the periphery of the anterior viewing element is from the first apex;

wherein said first anterior translation member has a rectangular cross-section.

44. (NEW) The lens of Claim 43, wherein said second anterior translation member is attached to said anterior viewing element at a second anterior attachment location, the second anterior attachment location being significantly further away from the second apex than the periphery of the anterior viewing element is from the second apex;

wherein said second anterior translation member has a rectangular cross-section.

45. (NEW) The lens of Claim 44, wherein said first posterior translation member is attached to said posterior viewing element at a first posterior attachment location, the first posterior attachment location being significantly further away from the first apex than the periphery of the posterior viewing element is from the first apex;

wherein said first posterior translation member has a rectangular cross-section.

46. (NEW) The lens of Claim 45, wherein said second posterior translation member is attached to said posterior viewing element at a second posterior attachment location, the second

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posterior attachment location being significantly further away from the second apex than the periphery of the posterior viewing element is from the second apex;

BY wherein said second posterior translation member has a rectangular cross-section as said second posterior translation member extends from the second apex to the posterior viewing element.